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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S QUEER PAY ROLL.

"Dummy" Names Said to  
Have Been Carried by  
Henry I. Hayden.

Scores of Alleged Irregular  
Charges Against the Govern-  
ment for Fees.

Four Men Represented as Deputies,  
Only One of Whom Is  
Known at All.

AN AFFIDAVIT INDICATING FRAUD.

Ford, Ryan, Hamilton and Beekman Put  
In as "Specials," but No One Ever  
Saw Them Render the Serv-  
ice Specified.

It is asserted in Brooklyn that names of  
men who have never been seen about United  
States Marshal Henry I. Hayden's office, or  
in the office of the United States District  
Attorney, in the capacity of deputy marshals  
or bailiffs, have been entered on the quar-  
terly statement of expenses furnished by  
Mr. Hayden to the department at Washing-  
ton. Opposite these names are charges of  
\$2 each for various arrests, services of war-  
rants and appearances at examinations of  
prisoners alleged to have been made by  
these officers.

The persons named as special deputy mar-  
shals in these cases are called "Ford,"  
"Ryan," "Hamilton" and "Beekman." Every  
one familiar with the individual arrests  
made by the Marshal's office declares that  
he does not know any of these except  
"Ford," who is Edward Ford, the Marshal's  
auctioneer, whom they have never known  
to act as a deputy or bailiff. They are cer-  
tain that no one except the regular bailiffs,  
acting as deputy marshals, have made any  
of these arrests.

These bailiffs receive \$154 a quarter for  
their inside work. When they go outside  
to arrest a prisoner or have him in their  
custody at examinations, or take him from  
the court to jail, they may be paid extra  
money. If the regulars are too busy, the  
Marshal may employ special deputies and  
pay them \$2 for each arrest, which he may  
charge to the Government. It is said that  
the present bailiffs took office with the  
understanding that they were to receive  
their \$154 every quarter and no more.  
Nevertheless it is said they have been re-  
quired to do the outside work, which was  
credited to one of the unknown deputies,  
for which the Government was charged \$2  
in each instance, and of which the real  
deputies never received any.

**Only Regular Men Known.**  
The real bailiffs are Redmond J. Mc-  
Manus, Louis J. Young, Charles Koch,  
Fred Calvin Bliss, Henry Everts and a man  
named Heydinger. Bliss is the chief bailiff,  
and is the Marshal's right-hand man and  
practically manager of his office. Everts  
is an office clerk. Heydinger acts as ef-  
fer in the court. The other three make the  
arrests. The Warden of Raymond Street  
Jail is certain that no one save McManus,  
Koch or Young has brought United States  
prisoners to his jail from the court during  
the last five months.

The instructions to United States mar-  
shals, issued July 1, 1895, by Attorney-  
General Judson Harmon contain the fol-  
lowing:

"The earnings of the office go first, to pay the  
necessary expenses of the office, and second,  
to the extent allowed by law to compensate the  
marshal. The marshal is allowed to retain of the  
expenses of his office over and above the  
necessary expenses \$6,000 per annum."  
If clerical assistance is necessary, application  
should be made to the Attorney-General, setting  
forth the circumstances and condition of work  
that necessitates the employment and the salaries  
necessary to be paid in order to secure efficient  
service. And if the clerk is to act also as  
deputy, state the maximum amount he will be  
paid per year for services as deputy.

A marshal may appoint necessary deputies.  
The acts of a deputy are the acts of a marshal,  
who will be held strictly responsible for them.  
The oath of the marshal that the account has  
been "fully paid in lawful money" must be  
literally exact.

In fee accounts each service charged must represent  
service actually performed by the person charged to have  
performed it, and each item of expense for  
which credit is claimed must represent money  
actually paid out.

The failure to fully observe the above renders  
a marshal liable to dismissal and to criminal  
prosecution. (See Section 5,438, and Criminal  
Statutes.)

**What the Penalty Is.**

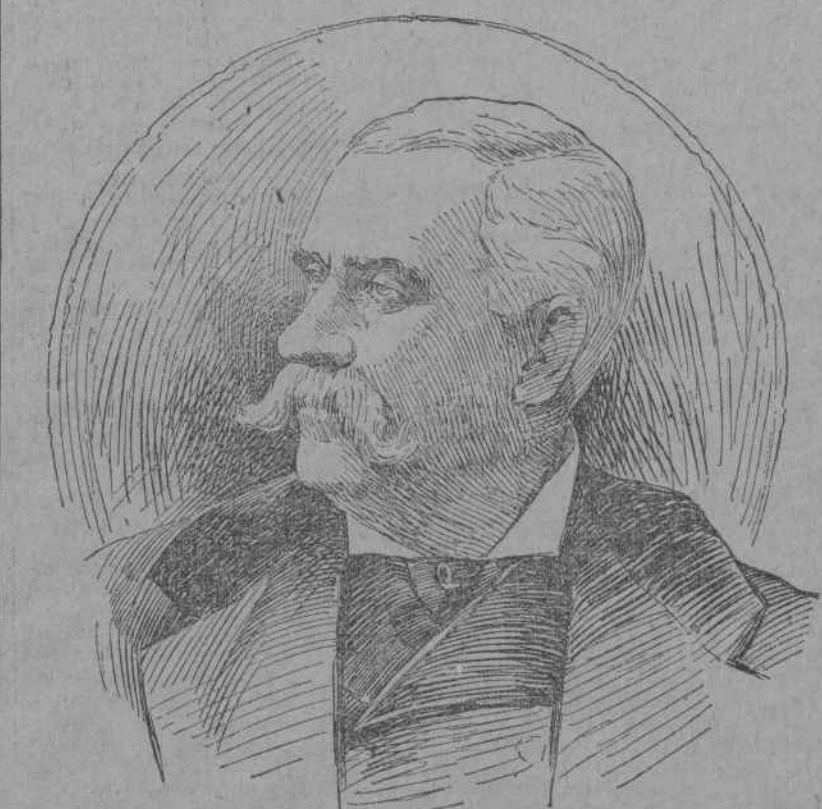
The section here referred to, No. 5,438,  
contains the following:

"Every person who makes or causes to be made,  
or presents or causes to be presented for pay-  
ment or approval to or by any person or officer  
in the civil, military or naval service of the  
United States any claim upon or against the  
Government of the United States, or any depart-  
ment or office thereof, knowing such claim to be  
false, fictitious or fraudulent, or who for the  
purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain pay-  
ment or approval of such claim, makes, now  
or causes to be made or used, any false bill,  
receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate,  
affidavit or deposition, knowing the same to con-  
tain any fraudulent or fictitious statement, or  
entry, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not  
less than one year, nor more than five years,  
fined not less than one thousand nor more than  
five thousand dollars."

**One of the Queer Bills.**

The quarterly report of Marshal Hayden for  
October, November and December, 1895,  
contains this entry:

"Item No. 58—The United States vs. James  
Lynch. Warrant to apprehend; larceny from  
Navy Yard. Nov. 21, complaint of William  
Godfrey received. Prisoner arrested at  
Brooklyn and arraigned before the Commis-  
sioner. Pleading guilty and committed to  
jail. Service of warrant, \$2; mileage (two miles), 12 cents; transportation deputy



United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden.

and prisoner to jail, twenty cents; attend-  
ance at examination (bringing in, guard-  
ing prisoner, etc., Ryan, deputy), \$2. To-  
tal, \$4.32."

William Godfrey made this affidavit at  
his home, No. 616 Hudson street, this  
city.

William Godfrey, respondent at the United  
States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., being duly  
sworn, deposes and says that on the 21st day  
of November, 1895, he personally arrested a cer-  
tain James Lynch and with a police officer in  
uniform took him to the United States Court in  
the Federal Building, and there turned him over  
to one of the regular court bailiffs in the pres-  
ence of two men (one of whom he understood to  
be the District Attorney or his assistant) and a  
lady stenographer. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence  
this 9th day of March, 1896.

GEORGE VAN VLIET,  
Notary Public for New York County, No. 45.

Assistant District Attorney Robert H.  
Roy was seen at his office in the Federal  
building and asked if he remembered the  
case of James Lynch, the Navy Yard thief  
arrested on November 21.

"Perfectly well," replied Mr. Roy. "He  
was brought in by a watcher from the  
yard."

"Was it Roundsman Godfrey?"

"Yes, that was the man."

"Who was present besides yourself, God-  
frey and the prisoner?"

"Well, there was Mrs. J. B. Marion, who is  
my stenographer, and then the deputy,  
Mr. McManus."

**No Special Officer Served.**

"To whom did Godfrey hand over the  
prisoner?"

"Why, to McManus, of course."

"Are you certain of that?"

"I am."

"What did McManus do with the pris-  
oner?"

"Took him to the Raymond Street Jail  
and turned him over to Warden Shanley."

"Of course you know all the men who  
act as deputy marshals here, Mr. Roy?"

"Yes, I suppose so. Why?"

"Who are they?"

"Koch, McManus and Young."

"Those are the only ones?"

"Yes, Bliss or Everts might have acted  
once or twice in their places."

"But you are sure no one else did?"

"Certainly. Why do you ask these ques-  
tions?"

"Do you know Ford, Hamilton, Ryan or  
Beekman?"

"I have never seen any of them to my  
knowledge, except Ford. He is the Mar-  
shal's auctioneer."

"Did he ever act as deputy in your pres-  
ence?"

"No, of course not."

"You don't know the other men at all?"

"No."

"Are they not deputy marshals?"

"No, sir."

"In this Lynch case, are you certain that  
one Ryan did not act as deputy marshal?"

"I am certain."

**Other Similar Cases.**

"Do you remember the case of William P.  
Pope?"

"Yes."

"Who was the deputy?"

"Koch."

"Do you remember the case of Kate Con-  
roy, alias Kate Smith, on November 7?"

"Perfectly. That was Young's case as  
deputy."

"Are you sure no one named Beekman  
acted as deputy then?"

"Certainly."

Mrs. Marion, the stenographer, was asked:  
"Are you familiar with the faces of the  
deputies who bring in prisoners before the  
Commissioner?"

"Yes, I know them all—Koch, McManus  
and Young, and once in awhile Everts or  
Chief Bliss."

"Have you ever seen a prisoner attended  
by any other deputy?"

"Why, not certainly not."

"Do you know Ford, Hamilton, Beekman  
or Ryan as deputies?"

"No, sir."

"Do you remember the case of James  
Lynch, the Navy Yard arrest?"

"Yes, a watchman brought him in."

"Who took him to jail?"

"Mr. McManus."

"Do you remember the case of Louis  
Ford?"

"I do. Ford, I remember, pleaded  
guilty."

"By whom was he attended?"

"By Deputy McManus."

**Warden Shanley Ignorant.**

Warden Patrick J. Shanley, of the Ray-  
mond Street Jail, said that he could not  
speak of special cases, but that Koch, Mc-  
Manus and Young were the only persons  
who had brought United States prisoners to  
him during October, November, December  
or January.

Young and McManus positively refused  
to talk on the matter or to answer any

questions or to say whether they had  
served in the cases named. The other em-  
ployees of the marshal's office were just as  
silent.

The first dozen pages and the last  
dozen of the marshal's statement contain  
only the names of the real deputies, while  
the unknown names are in the middle.  
They appear first in Item 13. The case is  
that of Kate Conroy, alias Kate Smith.

It reads: "Nov. 7, attendance at examina-  
tions of Beekman, dep., \$2.00." It is alleged  
that Young arrested Kate, and had full  
charge of her during her examination.

William P. Pope's case is Item 14. It  
reads: "Oct. 15, attendance at examination  
of Ryan, dep., \$2.00; Nov. 7, attendance at  
examination of Ford, dep., \$2.00."

Koch, it said to have arrested Pope, and  
to have had charge of him throughout his  
examination.

Item 18 is the case of John Curran.  
It reads: "Oct. 21, attendance at examina-  
tion before Commissioner; Ryan, dep., \$2."

Curran was a special delivery messenger  
boy and was arrested by the postal authori-  
ties and taken before the Commissioner  
by them.

**More Such Cases.**

Item 21 is the case of Emma Phillips. It  
reads: "Service of warrant, \$2; Oct. 4, at-  
tendance at examination of Ford, dep., \$2;  
Oct. 11, attendance at examination of Ryan,  
deputy, \$2." All of this work is said to  
have been done by MacManus, Ford and  
Ryan not appearing at all.

Item 22 is the case of Morris Wasserstein.  
It reads: "Oct. 7, service of warrant,  
\$2.00; attendance at examination of Ham-  
ilton, dep., \$2.00; attendance at examina-  
tion Ryan, dep., \$2.00."

Item 31 is one of Koch's cases. It is  
that of the United States against Charles  
J. Grant. It reads: "Oct. 18, service of  
warrant, \$2.00; attendance at examination  
of Ryan and Ford, depts., \$4.00; Oct. 25,  
attendance at examination of Ryan, dep.,  
\$2.00." It is said that no such deputies had  
anything to do with this case.

Item 38 is the case of Frank Verzy, in  
which it is said Koch did all the work.  
Yet it reads: "Service of warrant, \$2;  
attendance at examination of Ford, deputy,  
\$2; October 31, attendance of Ryan, deputy,  
\$2."

Item 40 is the Murray case. It reads:  
"November 1, service of warrant, \$2; at-  
tendance at examination of Ryan and  
Ford, deputies, \$4; November 2, attend-  
ance at examination of Ryan, dep., \$2." It  
is said this was also Koch's case.

It is claimed that when Koch went to  
arrest Murray he was assaulted by one  
James MacGovern, and, in company with  
McManus, he returned and arrested Mac-  
Govern for interfering with an officer.

The MacGovern case is Item No. 50,  
however, and reads:

"November 2—Service of warrant, \$2; at-  
tendance at examination, Ford and Beek-  
man, depts., \$4; November 7, attendance  
at examination of Ryan, dep., \$2."

Item 55 is the case of Grace Swezey. It  
reads: "November 18, service of warrant,  
\$2; attendance of Ryan, deputy, at ex-  
amination, \$2; November 19, attendance at  
examination of Ryan, dep., \$2." It is  
claimed that Everts went to speak to L. L.  
and arrested Mrs. Swezey.

Item 58 is said to be James Lynch's case.  
It reads: "November 21, service of war-  
rant, \$2; attendance at examination, bring-  
ing in, guarding prisoner, etc., Ryan, dep.,  
\$2."

Item 62 is the case of Charles Hogan. It  
reads: "November 23, service of warrant,  
\$2; attendance at examination, Hamilton,  
dep., \$2." It is said this was one of Mc-  
Manus's cases.

**And Still They Come.**

Item 65 is the case of Capt. A. D. Brandt.  
Dec. 2, service of warrant, \$2; attendance  
at examination of Ryan and Ford, depts., \$4;  
December 10, attendance of Ryan, dep., \$2;  
December 17, attendance of Everts, dep., \$2."

Items 67 and 69 follow: United States vs.  
Charles E. Tallman, November 30, service  
of warrant, \$2; attendance at examination  
of Ryan, dep., \$2; United States vs. Lewis  
Ford, December 4, service of warrant, \$2;  
December 5, attendance at examination of  
Ryan, dep., \$2.

It is said McManus was the only one to  
handle either of these cases.

Item 70 is the case of A. Le Postolre  
and Jacob W. Reed, and reads: "Decem-  
ber 10, service of warrant, \$2; attendance  
at examination of Hamilton and Beekman,  
deputies, \$4; December 13, attendance at  
examination, Hamilton, deputy, \$2." It is  
said this was Koch's case.

**Hayden's Affidavit.**

At the end of the report this statement  
appears:

Eastern District of New York, s.s.  
Henry I. Hayden, Marshal of the  
United States for this district, being  
duly sworn, deposes and says that the  
services and travel herein  
charged have been actually and

necessarily performed as stated in  
the vouchers and that the expenses  
have been necessarily incurred, as  
he verily believes.

HENRY I. HAYDEN,  
Marshal.

Sworn and subscribed to the 10th  
day of January, 1896, before me,  
H. LINCOLN BENEDICT,  
United States Commissioner.

Careful vouchers appear for all salaries,  
for all jury and witness fees, and even for  
such unimportant articles as a bottle of  
ink and a pad of blotting paper, but it is  
said no voucher or receipt for the fees of  
the mysterious Ford, Hamilton, Beekman or  
Ryan appears at the office.

It is said that several weeks ago the Mar-  
shal became frightened and went to Wash-  
ington for a week's visit, and that when he  
returned he was very polite to his bailiffs  
and gave them about \$50 apiece as a pres-  
ent, saying that in future they could make  
something extra on fees, and that if they  
"stuck to him" they would come in for the  
new salaries which are to be provided for  
the bailiffs by Congress.

It is said the names of Ford, Ryan, Ham-  
ilton and Beekman have not been used since  
the trip to Washington, and it is believed  
that they will not figure again in the Mar-  
shal's report at the end of the present quar-  
ter.

**Hayden's Explanation.**

Marshal Hayden was seen at his home,  
No. 535 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn. He  
seemed nervous when questioned about the  
"dummy" deputies. He repeated over  
again and again:

"Well, the Government was never de-  
frauded out of a sixteenth of a cent,"  
emphasizing the word "Government."

When asked if Beekman, Ryan, Ham-  
ilton and Ford had performed the  
services credited to them, he replied,  
after careful thought: "So far as I know  
they did, but I am not sure. Possibly the  
other men may have privately arranged to  
swap off with them on their work on cer-  
tain days. These men are all well known  
to me, and have all done good work for  
me. They are well known in my office, and  
have been seen there a hundred times."

The Marshal would not go further into  
particulars, but reiterated the statement:  
"The Government has not been defrauded."

United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden  
was appointed to his office in the Federal  
building, Brooklyn, by President Cleve-  
land, on the earnest solicitation of Edward  
M. Shepard as the only machine Democrat  
who would be agreeable to the Shepards.  
Almost all of the other officials in the  
Federal building are Shepards men. He is  
one of the foremost of Brooklyn's machine  
Democrats. During Mayor Boody's term  
he was the Commissioner of Police.

He is a veteran of the late war, having  
been a warrant officer in the navy. He  
is well known in Brooklyn as a good fellow  
in the many social clubs of which he is a  
member. He has a family at his mag-  
nificent home, No. 535 Franklin avenue.  
His term expires in 1898.

**JAM AT THE BIG BRIDGE.**

A Grip Missed the Cable and Ten Trains  
Were Delayed—They Kept on  
Selling Tickets.

The failure of one of the cars on the  
Bridge to grip the cable at 6 o'clock last  
night resulted in a block on the big struc-  
ture which caused serious inconvenience  
to a great many thousands of people. It  
was at the "rush" hour, when trains are  
running under forty-five seconds headway,  
and each car as it leaves this side is  
crowded to the doors.

While it was a simple matter for one  
of the switch engines to run out, catch the  
train, draw it back to the platform and  
then shove it over the point where the  
cable was taken up, it caused a delay of  
three minutes, and, as trifling as this  
seems, a block ensued. There were ten  
trains on the structure at the time, and  
they were more or less interfered with.  
The running schedule was disturbed and  
thousands of Brooklynites were from ten  
minutes to an hour late in reaching home.

The officials did not consider it necessary  
to stop the sale of tickets, and, as a re-  
sult, the steady streams of humanity pour-  
ing into the entrance of the structure were  
soon packed into one solid mass. The  
police stationed on the platform stretched  
ropes across the stairways to prevent the  
passengers in advance from being shoved  
on the tracks by those behind. The patrons  
of the Bridge are accustomed to delays and  
took the accident in a good humored way.  
To add to the inconvenience of walking  
across the structure a blinding snow storm  
was in progress, which intensified the tem-  
porary misery of the passengers. The

THE CASE ADJOURNED.

While the parents of the boy were mak-  
ing their statement to the Magistrate Mrs.  
Goldman stood in the prisoners' dock. Her  
face was white and stained with tears.  
She is a slender little woman, with blue  
eyes and bronze red hair. She is German.

When the Shukulsks had finished Mrs.  
Goldman turned to the Magistrate and  
pleaded not guilty. She denied striking

the child and then attempted to give her  
side of the story in detail, but at the re-  
quest of the lawyers in the case the Magis-  
trate adjourned the examination until to-  
morrow.

Later in the day Mrs. Goldman said:  
"I am innocent of this charge, and I  
would not be here were it not for the fact  
that the boy's mother has a spite against  
me. Seven weeks ago Mrs. Shukulsky got  
into a row with Mrs. Elvina, who lives on  
the same floor, and had her arrested. She  
was tried in this very court and the Judge  
dismissed the case. I was a witness for  
Mrs. Elvina at that trial, and ever since  
Mrs. Shukulsky has had a grudge against  
me."

"Three weeks ago there were a lot of chil-  
dren out in the hall. They made a good  
deal of noise, but I didn't mind them until  
they began pounding on the door of my flat.  
I opened the door and told them to go  
away. They ran, but I didn't chase them.  
I don't know whether the Shukulsky boy  
was in the crowd or not. I didn't have a  
broom in my hand and I didn't see any of  
the children fall down the stairs."

**APPEARED TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH.**

"Next day little Charlie Shukulsky was  
running about the hall as usual, and I can  
prove that he was pottering about the house  
and enjoying the best of health for two  
weeks after the alleged 'beating.'"

"I have lived in that house for five years  
and never had any trouble with anybody be-  
fore this. My husband makes plush chairs  
and works in a factory in Canal street.  
We have no children and we never had  
any trouble with our neighbors before this  
happened."

The janitor and the majority of the ten-  
ants at the house in Forsyth street were  
a unit in praising Mrs. Goldman. They  
laughed at the report that she had struck  
the boy and thought her arrest an outrage.

The Shukulsks, however, were very bit-  
ter against Mrs. Goldman.

"She killed my boy," said Mrs. Shukulsky,  
"and she must suffer. I tell you that that  
boy was knocked down the stairs and hurt  
his head. He died from that hurt and she  
can't deny it."

The boy will be buried this morning, but  
an autopsy will be performed before the  
funeral to determine the cause of death.

**ELLISON MAY BE FREED.**

Justice Smyth and Eleven of the Jurors  
Who Convicted Him Faver  
His Release.

A pardon for Frank Ellison, the clubman,  
bon vivant and athlete, who is serving a  
five years' sentence in Sing Sing, for an  
assault upon William Henriques, is being  
agitated by potential friends. Prominent  
people like Mrs. Ethan Allen, Hermann  
Oelrichs and members of the Manhattan  
Club are making strenuous efforts in be-  
half of the man, and eleven of the jurors  
who convicted him have signed a petition  
for his pardon.

The reply from the District-Attorney's  
office to the letter of inquiry from the Gov-  
ernor was forwarded to Albany yesterday.  
It contains no recommendation, but gives  
at length the evidence introduced at the  
trial and all the rulings of Justice Smyth,  
who presided at the trial.

To the District-Attorney's answer, how-  
ever, is appended a recommendation for  
executive clemency signed by Justice  
Smyth. He cites the fact that from the  
testimony introduced by the prosecution  
the verdict could not have been other than  
a conviction, but circumstances have de-  
veloped since the trial which show that  
Ellison has been sufficiently punished, and,  
in his opinion, if his conduct has been ex-  
emplary since his imprisonment, he ought  
to be pardoned. The Governor will con-  
sider the matter carefully before taking  
any action.

**Amended Garbage Contracts.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportion-  
ment held a two hours' executive session in  
the Mayor's office yesterday. All this  
time was occupied in reading over and  
amending the forms of contract for the  
final disposition of city garbage.

The amendments provided that the contract  
would now call for a lump sum instead of  
a per ton rate, as in previous contracts.  
In open session the amendments were ap-  
proved, and it was decided that Colonel  
Waring should advertise for bids.

**Mrs. Goldman and Her Alleged Victim.**

This woman is a prisoner in Essex Market  
Prison charged with having caused the death  
of seven-year-old Charles Shukulsky by knock-  
ing him downstairs with a broom handle.  
The assault, which Mrs. Goldman denies, is al-  
leged to have occurred some three weeks ago.



Graham McAdam.

The indicted attorney was arrested yesterday at Dey and Greenwich streets by  
detectives of the District-Attorney's office. He is charged with issuing bogus char-  
ters for Lloyds insurance companies.

## IS THIS HOMICIDE OR PERSECUTION?

Mrs. Goldman in Prison Charged  
with Causing the Death of  
Little Charles Shukulsky.

Accused by His Parents of Knock-  
ing Him Downstairs with  
a Broomstick

THE PRISONER DENIES IT ALL.

Says the Boy Was Well for Weeks After  
the Alleged Assault, and That  
the Shukulsks Are Per-  
secuting Her.

Locked in one of the cells at Essex Market  
Court Prison is a young and pretty woman  
who will be called on to-morrow to answer  
to the charge of killing a seven-year-old boy  
named Charles Shukulsky. She is Mrs.  
Sophia Goldman, and lives with her hus-  
band in apartments on the third floor of  
No. 148 Forsyth street. The boy, who died  
Sunday night, lived in the same house.

According to the story told by his father  
and mother, the boy died from injuries